

A STRAW VOTE OF STATE TAKEN

Among Republicans To
Ascertain Views

FOR OR AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Rough Rider Is Favored By 37
Per Cent.—63 Oppose His
Nomination.

SOME WOULD BOLT HIM FLATLY

The Louisville Courier-Journal
of Thursday says:

The following conclusions are
based on a straw vote of Kentucky
Republicans, carefully conducted by
the Courier-Journal through its
corps of correspondents in the State:

Sixty-three per cent. of the Re-
publicans of Kentucky are opposed
to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt
for President, but only 18 per cent.
of them will not vote for the man
who disrupted their party in 1912
in the event he is nominated. Eight
per cent. of the Republicans of the
State will vote for Woodrow Wilson,
should Roosevelt receive the Repub-
lican nomination and President Wil-
son be nominated at the hands of
the Democrats. Thirty-seven per
cent. of Kentucky Republicans favor
the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

After deciding to test the senti-
ments of Kentucky Republicans on
the Roosevelt proposition the Cour-
ier-Journal communicated with each
of its county-seat correspondents,
sending each twenty ballots and in-
structing him to distribute them
among the town and county Repub-
licans, taking in all factions and giv-
ing to no particular group the ad-
vantage of doing all the voting.

Returns were made by all but
eight of the 120 correspondents, the
missing counties being Bell, Bullitt,
Harrison, Knott, Livingston, Martin,
Spencer and Trigg. As a result 2,-
240 Republicans were heard from,
and of this number 825, or 37 per
cent., expressed a preference for Col.
Roosevelt; 1,415, or 63 per cent.,
indicated their opposition to the Col-
onel; 1,828, or 82 per cent., said
they would vote for Roosevelt in the
event he is nominated; 412, or 18
per cent., said they would not vote
for him under any circumstances;
176, or 8 per cent., indicated that
they would vote for President Wil-
son should Roosevelt receive the Re-
publican nomination.

Various reasons were given by
those opposing the nomination of
Roosevelt, the chief one being that
no recognition should be given a
man who did his best to wreck the
party in 1912. Another reason was
that the nomination of Roosevelt by
the Republicans, followed by his
election in November, might be tak-
en by the hot-blooded youth of the
country as an indication that a ma-
jority of Americans are eager for
war with Germany.

On one of the many ballots receiv-
ed from out in the State was writ-
ten: "Afraid of the Big Stick." Yet
this Republican indicated that in
the event Roosevelt is nominated by
the Republicans he would vote for
him.

Returns from twenty-six of the
112 counties heard from showed a
majority each for Roosevelt. These
are Boyd, Boyle, Breathitt, Gallo-
way, Fayette, Fulton, Garrard, Hen-
derson, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson,
Laurel, Leslie, Letcher, Logan, Mc-
Cracken, Mercer, McCreary, Monroe,
Nelson, Oldham, Pendleton, Powell,
Rockcastle, Scott and Woodford. In
Hickman county all but one of the
twenty Republicans interviewed ex-
pressed a preference for the Colo-
nel. In nine counties the vote for
and against Roosevelt was equally
divided.

WAGE QUESTION FROM A REASONABLE STANDPOINT

There has never been a period
in the country's history when great-
er forbearance and sound sense were
required in the treatment of labor
disputes than now. In all parts of
the country labor is showing a dis-
position to demand its share
of the great prosperity which has
been so suddenly and unexpectedly
produced on this side of the Atlantic
by the European war. And if employ-
ers are wise they will promptly and
ungrudgingly concede their employ-
ees as great a share of the benefits of
improved conditions as is possible.

It hardly requires to be said that
not every business or industry has
been reaping the almost fabulous
profits of those engaged in mun-
ition manufacture. But the general
proposition is nevertheless true that
the profits of the great majority of
businesses have so largely increased
that substantial recognition of em-

ployes by increased wage payments
can be made without detriment to
the business, provided only the
management is actuated by the right
spirit.

Money given to capable employes
is infinitely better invested than
money spent in fighting strikers.
There are some great industrial con-
cerns whose managers have learned
many other things but apparently
never learned this.

While urging employes to make
an honest effort to pay as
high a wage as justice and the ledger
will permit, the public will not fail
to urge employes that it is just as
necessary that they, too, act with
reason and moderation and that for
the ultimate good of their cause
they make short work of the hot-
heads who by resorting to violence,
invite almost certain defeat.—
[Pittsburg Press.]

STARVING PEOPLE ARE FORCED TO EAT GRASS

New York, May 18.—Suffering
among Armenians in Turkey, Persia
and Syria is still intense and they
are dying by hundreds for want of
food, and are in urgent need of aid,
says a cablegram from Constantino-
ple made public by the American
committee for Armenian and Syrian
relief. The request for aid, sent by
representatives of the committee in
Turkey through the Department of
State, says a minimum of \$52,800 a
month is needed for relief in Turkey
alone.

Conditions in many quarters, says
the message, are so distressing that
the Armenians are forced to eat
grass; and yet despite these condi-
tions they continue to stick fast to
their Christian faith, although a
change to Mohammedanism would
quickly relieve their plight.

The number of non-combatants af-
fected is one million. In making an
appeal for aid the committee says it
now has reliable facilities for feed-
ing the needy through American
consuls and missionaries.

The cablegram includes detailed
pictures of the places where the suf-
fering is keenest and especially com-
pliments the sufferers for their for-
titude in standing by their faith in
spite of inducements made them to
abandon it.

Barbed wire cuts, ragged wounds,
collar and harness galls, heal up
quickly when Ballard's Snow Liniment
is applied. It is both healing and
antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and
\$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Z. Wilbur
Mitchell, Beaver Dam. m
Advertisement

LONG LAPSE OF MEMORY IS SUDDENLY RESTORED

Milwaukee, Wis., May 20.—Like
the mythical tale of Rip Van Winkle
is the story told by Samuel Samuels,
of San Francisco, who "awoke" in
Milwaukee to-day, after his memory
had been dimmed for ten years
through an injury sustained during
the San Francisco earthquake.

Wandering aimlessly, as though
lost, Samuels, who is about 60 years
old, accosted a patrolman at Van
Buren and Brady streets with the
question, "Am I in San Francisco?"
When told that he was in Milwau-
kee, 2,000 miles from "Frisco, Sam-
uels was dubious.

"I owned a clothing store in 'Fris-
co and had money," he said. "Where
have I been and how have I lived all
this time? I know I have wandered
and tramped to many places, but un-
til to-day I did not know my own
name or where I belonged."

For Sale.

Blank deeds and mortgages at 30
cents per quire by mail or 25 cents
per quire at office. Special price by
the 100.

171tf HARTFORD HERALD.

MISTOOK FOR SQUIRREL AND KILLED BY HUNTER

Harrodsburg, Ky., May 17.—Jesse
Cole, of this county, was accident-
ally killed yesterday by his nephew,
Bert Gash. The two men were out
hunting, neither one being aware
that the other was enjoying the
sport. Cole was hidden in some un-
derbrush, barking in imitation of a
squirrel, hoping to bring the animals
out. Gash, coming up, heard the
noise and saw the bushes shaking
and fired, supposing it was a squir-
rel. Mr. Cole died instantly. The
two men were warm friends.

Mr. Gash was unable to testify at
the coroner's inquest. The verdict
was that the killing was purely ac-
cidental. Mr. Cole was about 35
years old and is survived by a wife
and several children.

How Mrs. Harold Got Rid of Her Stomach Trouble.

"I suffered with stomach trouble
for years and tried everything I
heard of, but the only relief I got
was temporary until last spring I
saw Chamberlain's Tablets adver-
tised and procured a bottle of them
at our drug store. I got immediate
relief from that dreadful heaviness
after eating and from pain in the
stomach," writes Mrs. Linda Har-
rod, Fort Wayne, Ind. Obtainable
everywhere. Advertisement.

National Defense and International Peace

What the Engineers are Doing

THIRTY thousand American engineers
are making a card index survey of American in-
dustry so that it may be prepared for its vital
part in defending the Country, if need comes.
The past eighteen months have taught us here in
America what lack of industrial preparedness has meant
to some of the countries now at war. These nations
had the ships and they had the men; but when the hour
struck, their factories were not able to furnish the colors
with arms and shells and powder. Their factories were
not prepared. And our factories are not prepared.

But it is not enough to draw a moral. In the United States five
great Engineering Societies—Civil, Mining, Mechanical, Electrical
and Chemical—have pledged their services to the Government of the
United States, and are already working hand in hand with the Govern-
ment to prepare industry for the national defense. They receive no
pay and will accept no pay. All they seek is opportunity to serve their
country, that she may have her industries mobilized for defense.

All elements of the nation's life—the manufacturers, the business
men, and the workmen—should support this patriotic and democ-
ratic work of the engineers, and assist them cheerfully when asked.
There can be no better national insurance against war.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, representing
all advertising interests have offered their free and hearty service to the
President of the United States, in close co-operation with these five
Engineering Societies, to the end that the Country may know what the
Engineers are doing. The President has accepted the offer. The
Engineers have welcomed the co-operation.

This advertisement, published without cost to the United States, is
the first in a nation-wide series to call the country to the duty of co-
operating promptly and fully with the Engineers.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES
The American Society of Civil Engineers The American Society of Mechanical Engineers
The American Society of Mining Engineers The American Society of Electrical Engineers
The American Society of Naval Architects The American Chemical Society
ENGINEERING SOCIETIES BUILDING 40 WEST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK

GERMAN CITIZENS MUST OBEY LAWS

Of United States, Says
Berlin Order.

ASKS A STRICT OBSERVANCE

Effort Made to End Various Al-
leged Violations of Amer-
ican Neutrality.

A WARNING SENT TO CONSULS

Washington, May 18.—Germany,
through Count von Bernstorff, has
instructed all German consuls in the
United States to admonish German
citizens in their districts to scrupu-
lously observe American laws. This
was done in an effort to end various
alleged violations of American neu-
trality.

The Ambassador acted on instruc-
tions from the Berlin Foreign Office.
The action was announced to-day in
this official statement from the Ger-
man embassy:

"In consequence of cases which
have occurred of late the German
ambassador has sent instructions to
all German consuls in the United
States to strongly impress upon Ger-
man citizens living in their districts
that it is their duty scrupulously to
obey the laws of the State in which
they reside."

It was said at the German embas-
sy that the instructions were design-
ed to prevent plots or lawlessness on
the part of German citizens who
might be disposed to engage in such.
The German government, it was
said, looks with great disfavor upon
any such conduct, and desires that
they shall not engage in any under-
taking in any way outside the law.

It was not disclosed whether spe-
cial cases have been brought to the
attention of the German govern-
ment, but it was made clear that
Berlin officials want the United
States and its people to understand
that they have not countenanced
any illegal affairs with which Ger-
man citizens or sympathizers in this
country have been connected.

Count von Bernstorff's instruc-
tions were received last night and
were forwarded to German consuls
immediately.

Administration officials were much
interested in the statement issued
by Count von Bernstorff and ex-
pressed themselves as much pleased.

It was said the instructions to
German consuls were not the result
of any action by the United States.
Officials thought the step might do
much to relieve troublesome condi-
tions which have manifested them-
selves almost since the beginning of
the war.

It is understood the Berlin For-
eign Office learns that public opin-
ion in this country is being affect-
ed by activities of sympathizers con-
cerned in passport frauds, bomb
plots and similar operations. It is
thought possible that no new Ger-
man military or naval attaches will
come to the United States before the
end of the war, because German of-

ficials feel they would be subject to
suspicion, and the German govern-
ment is represented as desirous of
putting an end to activities objec-
tionable to the United States.

SLAYS WIFE WHILE IN PRESENCE OF DAUGHTER

Cincinnati, O., May 19.—In the
presence of his 12-year-old daugh-
ter, Lillian, Henry Warneke, 48
years old, shot and killed his wife,
Mrs. Philomena Warneke, 46, and
then killed himself.

Had Mrs. Warneke followed the
advice of Probate Judge Luders she
probably would still be alive.

When Mrs. Warneke was killed
she was preparing to attend a trial
in Probate Court on a charge of
lunacy. The charge was lodged by
her husband Wednesday, though
neighbors and the police say Mrs.
Warneke was rational.

Mrs. Warneke said to the officer
who served the lunacy writ: "It is
my poor husband who is insane, not
I. He has a relative in the asylum
now."

The Judge had advised the wom-
an to swear out a lunacy writ for
her husband and then go to the
home of relatives.

"No, I can't leave my home," the
woman said. "I must remain with
my dear children."

VETERANS WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON NEXT YEAR

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—
Washington was chosen to-night by
the United Confederate Veterans for
the 1917 reunion, and Gen. George
P. Morrison, of Alabama, was elect-
ed commander-in-chief to succeed
Gen. Bennett Young, of Kentucky.

To-day's session of the reunion
was featured by the annual mem-
orial exercises, held under the
joint auspices of veterans and the
Confederate Southern Memorial As-
sociation. The parade of women,
sponsors and maids of the various
departments set for this afternoon
was postponed until to-morrow,
when it will be held in connection
with the grand parade of veterans
that will bring the reunion to a
close.

The Sons of Veterans to-day elect-
ed Ernest P. Baldwin, of Virginia,
as commander.

Sallow complexion is due to a tor-
pid liver. Herbine purifies and
strengthens the liver and bowels
and restores the rosy bloom of
health to the cheek. Price 50c. Sold
by Z. Wilbur Mitchell, Beaver Dam.
Advertisement.

Quadruplet Girls Alive.

The only living quadruplet girls
in the world are the daughters of
Mrs. F. M. Keys, of Hollis, Okla.
They were born June 4, 1915. The
current number of the Journal of the
Oklahoma State Medical Associa-
tion furnishes the following data
about the quadruplets:

At birth the infants weighed three
and one-fourth, four, four and one-
fourth and four and one-half pounds,
respectively. Seven months after
birth the lightest weighed 14½
pounds and the heaviest 16 pounds.
The mother is described as a strong
woman, weighing about 150 pounds.
She is 35 years old.

Of course the women do a good
deal of talking as it is; but suppose
they had a lawyer's vocabulary and
a preacher's staying power!

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES

Contains Germans To
Number Of 2,603,776.

THESE FIGURES INTERESTING

Larger Part Of This Population
Removed From Fatherland
Several Generations.

HAVE GROWN WITH COUNTRY

Figures concerning the German
population of the United States at
the present time which have just
been assembled by the United States
Census Bureau are exceedingly in-
teresting and timely. The Census
Bureau has combined its figures
gathered in the 1910 census with
the reports of the Immigration Bu-
reau for the years since then to
show that there are a total of 2,-
603,776 persons of German birth in
this country.

These figures are surprising be-
cause they are so small, but when
one examines into the immigration
figures for the last few decades it is
clearly evident that the number of
persons of German birth could not
be much above that figure in view
of the proportionately small German
immigration since the beginning of
Germany's intensified industrial de-
velopment and her careful and wise
provisions to make life in the father-
land as attractive to her people as
in the lands overseas.

The figures for German immigra-
tion during 1911, 1912, 1913 and
1914 are significant. They show
24,781 in 1911, 20,031 in 1912,
29,145 in 1913, and 28,408 in 1914.
Since August, 1911, there have been
very few Germans admitted to this
country—not because they wouldn't
be admitted if they came, but be-
cause they didn't come. The begin-
ning of the war ended immigration
of course.

The population in this country
whose ancestors were of German or-
igin is, of course, very much greater
than those of German birth. The
Census Bureau estimates the num-
ber at 8,282,618, and shows that
these people are found largely in the

States of New York, Illinois, Wis-
consin, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michi-
gan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Ohio
and Missouri. The greatest propor-
tionate population of those of Ger-
man ancestry is found in the Middle
Atlantic States, where in 1910 they
constituted 11.5 per cent. of the
total population. Throughout the
whole country those of German an-
cestry formed 9 per cent of the pop-
ulation.

On account of the great war, and
because of our many troubles with
Germany since its inception the mat-
ter has been a subject of grave and
somewhat overponderous discussion
in august and learned bodies, which
have failed mostly to reckon with
the fact that the population of Ger-
man ancestry in this country is so
large it constitutes nearly one-tenth
of the entire population. It also has
failed to reckon with the fact, and
fact it is, that the larger part of this
population of German ancestry is re-
moved from the fatherland by two
or even three or four generations—
that some of the oldest families in
this country are German in their or-
igin and have been enrolled in the
records of the nation for honorable
service during all the years of its
existence.—[Philadelphia Press.]

MEN WHO ARE TARRER WITH THE SAME BRUSH

Farmer and editor have two jobs.
They work with the same materials.
Politics, crops, markets, railroads,
finance, real estate, science, medi-
cine, and to-morrow's weather are a
part of their stock in trade.

They direct the national policies
by moulding public opinion—the editor
from his desk, the farmer from the
general store where he discusses
the government. And Congress
fears them both. It harks to the
press with one ear and keeps the
other close to the ground to hear
what the farmer is saying.

The farmer reads the news that
the editor gathers and the editor
bases this news on conditions the
farmer creates. Each is the other
one's star reporter—and each is the
shrewdest reader in the United
States—barring the other.—[Farm
and Fireside.]

Long Diet On Water.

She—Will fasting make you thin?
He—I don't think so. I lived on
water for five days last summer and
didn't lose a pound.
She—You did?
He—Yes, from New York to Liv-
erpool.

Filmy Materials Lead in Dresses

Fanciness and filminess are two char-
acteristics of the latespring and early sum-
mer dresses, and a great majority of these
new showings are of Batistes, Voiles and
Organdy.

Many of the New Dresses

are made of cotton in floral designs and
in stripes and sheeks on white ground.
Swiss Embroideries, Laces, Net Bandings,
Sheer Silk Crepe and Handkerchief
Linen are all used as trimmings.

In the Semi- Tailored Waists

the best fabrics are Taffetas, Crepe de
Chines, Sheer Silk Crepes and plain and
fancy Cottons and Linens. Voiles, Dimi-
ties, Batistes, Lawns and Organdies are
in excellent demand, and there is an in-
creasing call for waists of Lace and Net,
or of these materials in combination.

Prices ranging 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c
and up to \$1.50 per yard.

Carson & Co.,

(Incorporated.)

HARTFORD, KY.